July 5, 1775. NUMB. 2428.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

All Sorts of Military Articles,
Such as Cartouch-boxes, Morocco and other Sword-belts, Scabbards, Piſtol Holſters, Rangers Pouches, &c.
All made on the beſt Conſtruction, by
WOLERE MING,
In THIRD-STREET, about 6 Doors from the Workhouſe, and nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Tavern, where the Military Gentlemen, from Town or Country, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and on the ſhorteſt Notice. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JAMES RICKEY, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved, to ISAIAH BELL, RICHARD TOPLIFF, CAD. DICKINSON, Executors. *Sixth-Month* 26, 1775.

Bucks County, ſſ. *June* 30, 1775.
WHEREAS there is a certain tract of located and unimproved LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Tinicum, in the county of Bucks, in the province of Pennſylvania, containing about 1480 acres, the property of John Ried, Eſq; which, according to an Act of Aſſembly of this province, was duly rated at 5l. per cent. yearly value, in the 17th and 18th Eighteen-penny per Pound taxes, impoſed on all eſtates real and perſonal within the ſaid province, which in both taxes amounts to 11l. 3s. 6d. And whereas the owner of ſaid land hath hitherto neglected to ſatisfy and diſcharge the ſame. Theſe are therefore to give notice, that if the ſaid owner, or ſome other perſon in his behalf, do not appear and diſcharge the amount of the ſaid taxes, with charges, within three months from the date hereof, then ſo much of the ſaid land will be ſold, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, and all charges accruing by reaſon of non-payment thereof. THEOPHILUS FOULKE, PAUL PRESTON, GILBERT HICKS, Commiſſioners. ¶ 3*M*.

Philadelphia, Sixth-Month 24, 1775.
ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW HANNIS, late of Moyamenſing townſhip, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay the ſame to the ſubſcriber; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by JOSEPH MARRIOTT, and JOSEPH LOWNES, Executors.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,
The plantation whereon *Andrew Hannis*, deceaſed, lately lived, containing upwards of 100 acres of land pleaſantly ſituated, and is very convenient to market, being but about one mile and a half diſtant from this city; there are on the premiſes a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, 3 barns, one entirely new, and other out-houſes, with a pump of good water at the door. Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſaid place, about 8 or 10 tons of choice old upland Hay. For further particulars, enquire as above. ¶ 5*t.f*.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the Public, that he continues to prepare and ſell his long experienced and almoſt infallible Cure for all Fluxes, the Black in Part only excepted, tho' in many of theſe it has been the only Inſtrument of Cure.---Alſo a certain Cure for Sore Throats, having been experienced on 122 perſons, between the 2d of May, 1774, and the 1ſt of January, 1775, both young and old. Not only theſe, but ſeveral other Medicines of univerſal Good to the human Body, made of Roots, Herbs and Gums, too tedious to mention here, may be had at my Dwelling in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New-market, Philadelphia. PATRICK WILSON. ¶
Price of each Bottle 3*s* 6*d*. with printed Directions.

BATSTO, *June* 26, 1775.
TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.
RUN away from Batſto Furnace, laſt night, four ſervant men; one of them named *Francis Lawrence Pidginett*, a Portugueſe, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſtoops in his walk, yellow complexion, middling long black hair, brown eyes, black beard, and chews tobacco; had on, and took with him, one blue cloth ſhort coat, one brown cloth ditto, one red duffil under waiſtcoat, one ſtriped cotton ſhirt, two pair of ticken trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes with yellow buckles in them, an old felt hat, and a croſs barred ſilk handkerchief. *Matthew Serone*, a Frenchman, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, tied behind, grey eyes, black beard, and has a ſcar on the lower part of his left jaw; had on, and took with him, one blue cloth ſhort coat, red duffil under jacket, white ticken breeches, 3 pair of ticken trowſers, ſtriped cotton ſhirt, one pair of brown thread ſtockings, a pair of half-worn pumps, with plated buckles in them, and new felt hat. *Joſeph Lovett*, a Frenchman, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, long brown hair, fair complexion, grey eyes, and thin viſage; had on, and took with him, one blue cloth ſhort coat, one red duffil under jacket, one ſtriped cotton ſhirt, one pair of white ticken trowſers, half-worn ſhoes, with yellow buckles in them, and a new felt hat. *Francis Berrara*, a Spaniard, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet 2 inches high, black hair, brown eyes, and thin viſage; takes a great quantity of ſnuff, his fore teeth remarkably wide, and has a down look; had on, and took with him, one blue cloth ſhort coat, one red duffil under jacket, two pair of ticken trowſers, ozenbrigs ſhirt, half-worn ſhoes, and an old hat, with a broad brim. Whoever takes up the above runaways, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that their maſter, Mr. JOHN COX, of Philadelphia, may have them again, or delivers them at Batſto Furnace, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for each of them, and reaſonable charges. JOSEPH BALL.

Burlington, June 24, 1775.
WAS committed to the goal of the county of Burlington, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, the 21ſt day of this inſtant, a certain Negroe man, he ſays his name is *Willis Brown*, and has lived ſome years in Princeſs-Ann's county, Virginia, but been from there ſome time; has been a preacher, as he ſays, among the Indians, and is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſpeaks good Engliſh, but has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, he brought with him 3 yards of red and white ſtriped linen, which he ſays he bought at Wood's-town, Salem county; had on, when committed, an old felt hat, old double-breaſted ſwanſkin jacket, one pair of old woollen trowſers, one pair of broad ſtriped ticken ditto, one Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, one check ditto, old ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them. His maſter (if any he has) is deſired to come in 3 weeks from the date hereof, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for the ſame. EPHRAIM PHILLIPS, Sheriff. ¶

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.
WANTS EMPLOY,
A YOUNG MAN (who is ſingle) as OVERSEER on a FARM, has been brought up to the ſaid Buſineſs all his Life, and is now about 30 Years of Age, very healthy, would engage with any Gentleman, or Lady, on reaſonable Terms, that may have Occaſion for ſuch a Perſon; he underſtands taking Care of Horſes, breeding Sheep and Cattle in general, can produce a good Character; any Line directed to S. H. at the PRINTERS hereof ſhall be duly attended to. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, on the 26th of June laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Harris*, ſuppoſed to be about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, has browniſh ſtraight hair, is a little in-mouthed, marked pretty much with the ſmall-pox, a ſouriſh look, walks pretty upright, cannot bend his back well, occaſioned by an old hurt, and he can do ſomething at the ſhoe-making trade; had on, when he went away, an upper jacket, of home made lightiſh coloured cloth, with cuffs to the ſleeves, and pretty much broke about the ſleeves, and a flannel waiſtcoat, old ſhirt and trowſers, a black leather apron, an old hat, good ſhoes, with ſtrings in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and if brought home Seven, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN ENGLAND. ¶

CHARLES-TOWN (*South-Carolina*) *June* 6.
ASSOCIATION,
Unanimouſly agreed to in the Provincial Congreſs of South-Carolina, *on Saturday the* 3*d of* June, 1775.

THE actual Commencement of Hoſtilities againſt this Continent, by the Britiſh troops, in the bloody ſcene on the 19th of April laſt, near Boſton—the increaſe of arbitrary impoſitions from a wicked and deſpotic Miniſtry, and the dread of inſtigated inſurrections in the Colonies, are cauſes ſufficient to drive an oppreſſed people to the uſe of arms: We therefore, the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of *South-Carolina*, holding ourſelves bound by that moſt ſacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens towards an injured country, and thoroughly convinced that under our preſent diſtreſſed circumſtances, we ſhall be juſtified before God and Man, in reſiſting force by force, DO UNITE ourſelves, under every tie of religion and honour, and aſſociate, as a band in her defence, againſt every Foe:—Hereby ſolemnly engaging, that, whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils ſhall decree it neceſſary, we will go forth, and be ready to ſacrifice our lives and fortunes to ſecure her freedom and ſafety. This obligation to continue in full force until a reconciliation ſhall take place between Great-Britain and America, upon Conſtitutional Principles; an event which we moſt ardently deſire. And we will hold all thoſe perſons inimicable to the Liberty of the Colonies, who ſhall refuſe to ſubſcribe to this Aſſociation.

Subſcribed by every Member preſent, on the 4th day of June, 1775.

Certified by HENRY LAURENS, Preſident.

June 13. One regiment of Horſe, and two of foot, are immediately to be raiſed by order of the Provincial Congreſs; the militia will very ſhortly be on a moſt reſpectable footing; and ſuch is the ardour for perfection in martial diſcipline, that many gentlemen of the firſt conſequence in this town, as well as the commonalty, regularly turn out to drill both morning and evening; even the boys form themſelves into companies, and are really expert in military manœuvres.

NEW-YORK, June 29.
The Addreſs of the Provincial Congreſs of the Colony of New-York,
To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Generaliſſimo of all the Forces raiſed, and to be raiſed, in the Confederated Colonies of America.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AT a time when the moſt loyal of his Majeſty's ſubjects, from a regard to the laws and conſtitution by which he ſits on the throne, feel themſelves reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of taking up arms to defend their deareſt rights and privileges; while we deplore the calamities of this divided empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a Gentleman, from whoſe abilities and virtue we are taught to expect both ſecurity and peace.

Confiding in you, Sir, and in the worthy Generals, immediately under your command, we have the moſt flattering hopes of ſucceſs in the glorious ſtruggle for American Liberty, and the fulleſt aſſurances that, whenever this important conteſt ſhall be decided, by the fondeſt wiſh of each American ſoul, an accommodation with our Mother Country, you will chearfully reſign the important depoſit committed into your hands, and re-aſſume the character of our worthy citizen. *By order,*

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, Preſident.

June 26, 1775.
His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the ſame time that with you, I deplore the unhappy neceſſity of ſuch an appointment, as that with which I am now honoured, I cannot but feel ſentiments of the higheſt gratitude, for this affecting inſtance of diſtinction and regard.

May your warmeſt wiſhes be realized in the ſucceſs of America, at this important and intereſting period; and be aſſured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues and myſelf, will be equally extended to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and harmony between the Mother Country and theſe Colonies:———As to the fatal but neceſſary operations of war———when we aſſumed the ſoldier we did not lay aſide the citizen, and we ſhall moſt ſincerely rejoice with you, in that happy hour, when the eſtabliſhment of American Liberty, on the moſt firm and ſolid foundations, ſhall enable us to return to our private ſtations, in the boſom of a free, peaceful, and happy Country.

June 26, 1775. *G. WASHINGTON.*

NEW-JERSEY.
Extract of a printed half-ſheet of the proceedings of the Hon. the Provincial Congreſs of the colony of New-Jerſey, *dated at Trenton, the* 3*d of June ult.*

THE cruel and arbitrary meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament and Miniſtry, to enſlave the American Colonies, having made it neceſſary to arm and diſcipline the inhabitants, in defence of their rights and freedom, and that perſons in whom they can confide ſhould be choſen to command in the militia, it is recommended and adviſed, that one or more companies, conſiſting of 80 men (aged from 16 to 50) each, be formed in each Townſhip or Corporation. That each of theſe companies meet, and chooſe from among themſelves, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 1 Enſign; which officers, of each company, ſhall chooſe their Serjeants, Corporals and Drummers. That each Captain provide a muſter roll, which every one at inliſting is to ſubſcribe, and according as the proper officers ſhall direct, meet, for improvement in military diſcipline, the whole companies at leaſt once a month, and at a general muſter, or review of the whole regiment, as often as the field officers ſhall appoint. Each perſon inliſted, to be equipped as ſoon as poſſible with arms, ammunition, &c.

Companies already formed to be continued and compleated.

That in the preſent dangerous ſtate of public affairs, as the uſual reſources of government appear to be inſufficient, a fund extraordinary be provided for the uſe of the Province, of £. 10,000 proclamation money, to be immediately raiſed, of which the proportions of the ſeveral counties are to be as follows, viz.

	£		
Bergen	664	8	0
Eſſex	742	18	0
Middleſex	872	6	8
Somerſet	904	2	0
Monmouth	1069	2	8
Morris	723	8	0
Suſſex	593	5	4
Hunterdon	1363	16	8
Burlington	1071	13	4
Glouceſter	763	2	8
Salem	679	12	0
Cumberland	385	6	8
Cape-May	166	18	0
	£ 10,000	0	0

For raiſing this money, perſons to be appointed by the Committees in each town; all *certainties*, to be rated 1-fifth leſs than by the act of Aſſembly for ſettling the quotas of taxes for each county; and lands, and other articles, to be as that act directs.——

The perſons appointed for this ſervice to meet together on the firſt Monday in July next, at the places appointed by law for the meeting of aſſeſſors, where the rates for the quotas of each county are to be ſettled and adjuſted, and delivered at or before the firſt of Auguſt next, to be collected by, and paid to the perſons appointed by Committees of the towns or counties, who are to pay the money to the county Committees, to be by them diſpoſed of according to their diſcretion, to anſwer the public exigencies.

The minutes, as true copies, were ſigned William Patterſon, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the General Committee of Obſervation for the County of Burlington, in the Province of New-Jerſey, at the Houſe of John Imlay, in the Townſhip of Mansfield, June 24, 1775.

THE Deputies appointed for the County of Burlington to attend a Provincial Congreſs at Trenton, in May laſt, laid before the Committee an Aſſociation, recommended by that Body to the good People of this Province; alſo certain Rules for regulating the new raiſed Militia, and a Recommendation to raiſe the Sum of Ten Thouſand Pounds for the Uſe of the Province at this very critical Situation of public Affairs.

The Committee taking the ſaid Papers into Conſideration, after ſome Time ſpent thereon, it was, on Motion, Reſolved,

1. That this Committee do heartily approve of ſaid Aſſociation, conceiving it to be of the utmoſt Importance towards the future Well-being of this County, that the Magiſtrates, and other Civil Officers of Government, ſhould be ſupported in the due Execution of their reſpective Offices, agreeable to the Laws of this Colony, and that the good People of this County do make uſe of every Means in their Power to guard againſt thoſe Diſorders and Confuſions, to which the peculiar Circumſtances of the Times may expoſe us.

2. That as Unanimity amongſt all Ranks of People, in a virtuous Oppoſition to the oppreſſive Meaſures of the Britiſh Miniſtry and Parliament, is the alone Foundation whereon we can hope, under Providence, for a Deliverance from our preſent Grievances, it is moſt earneſtly recommended and enjoined by this Committee to the good People of the County of Burlington, that no Perſon or Perſons, on any Pretence whatſoever, do attempt in the leaſt Degree to injure or moleſt his or their Neighbour, for any ſuppoſed Impoſition or Miſconduct that they may have been guilty of, on Account of the preſent calamitous Times, that is not cognizable by the Laws of the Province; but that he or they do exhibit their Complaint againſt ſuch Perſon or Perſons before ſome Member of this Committee, who is hereby required to lay the ſame before the Chairman, and deſire a general Meeting of the Committee, in order that each Party may have a fair Hearing.

3. That any Perſon or Perſons in this County, who ſhall act contrary to the above Mode of Proceeding, ought to be deemed a Violator of the 11th Article of the

[*For the Remainder ſee the fourth Page.*]

SPEECH and MOTIONS, made in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, *on Monday, the 27th of March, 1775, by Mr.* HARTLEY, *Member for Hull; together with a Draught of a* Letter of Requiſition to the Colonies.

I FIND myſelf under the neceſſity of making ſome apology to the Houſe, for the trouble which I am going to give them this day; and to aſſure them, that it is with the greateſt deference that I preſume to obtrude any ſentiments of mine upon the important ſubject of America. Though I have ſo lately had the honour of a ſeat in this Houſe, yet I have for many years turned my thoughts and attention to matters of public concern and national policy. This queſtion of America is now of many years ſtanding; of the greateſt public notoriety, as to the facts upon which it turns; and every opinion has been ſo fully debated over and over, that any man, who has given his mind to public buſineſs, may be ſuppoſed equally informed out of the Houſe as in it.

When I threw out the propoſitions caſually before Chriſtmas, which I ſhall offer more formally to you today, my view was in no ſort hoſtile to the adminiſtration. I ſaw the difficulty that we were got into by our own precipitancy; that unhappy dilemma, which offered nothing but ruin in going forward, or diſgrace in the retreat. I was in hopes, from ſome phraſes dropt by the noble Lord at the head of the Treaſury, in the beginning of the ſeſſion, of others being more ſanguine and more impatient than himſelf, that he at leaſt would have ſhewn ſome diſpoſition to relent; and I ſtill believe, if he were at liberty to follow his own inclination and judgment, that it would be ſo. I am the more warranted in thinking ſo, from the propoſition which the noble Lord himſelf offered to the Houſe ſome time ago. There was in that propoſition a ſhew of conciliation, to captivate one ſide of the Houſe, and ſufficient to betray what were his own wiſhes; but on the other ſide there was the reality of every unrelenting and vindictive meaſure annexed, to prove that there ſtill were others more ſanguine and more impatient than himſelf; over whom, with all his abilities, with all his eloquence, with all the advantages of his ſituation, he could not maintain his aſcendant. Whatever ſtruggles the noble Lord may have had with himſelf, or his friends, they are all at an end; the die is caſt for war with America. It was found, that any conciliatory propoſition muſt have been in ſome degree a conceſſion, which none of his unrelenting friends would conſent to.

However, by the noble Lord's propoſition, there is one conceſſion made to America, under the authority of this Houſe, which cannot be recalled, and which finally and concluſively condemns the conduct of every adminiſtration for theſe ten years paſt, one excepted; I mean the repeal of the ſtamp-act. If it can be proper *now* to offer to the colonies to pay upon requiſition, what can this nation ſay for having kept out of the only right road for *ten years?* How can we cenſure the colonies for any errors committed by them, which were the conſequences of our own beginning at the wrong end? Tho' a threat is now annexed to the noble Lord's requiſition, yet if, at firſt, we had begun with a requiſition inſtead of taxing, it would have been more juſt and prudent. There could be no juſtice or prudence in threatening a people, who had always contributed moſt freely; who never would have called our ſuppoſed right in queſtion, but for our miſapplication of it. Therefore, Sir, when I have brought back the noble Lord's compulſory requiſition to my free requiſition, it ſtands confeſſed, upon the very nature of his propoſition itſelf, that I have ſet it upon its own true original ground.

There is another objection to the noble Lord's plan, which, as I have mentioned it upon a former occaſion, I ſhall only remind you of in a few words: I mean a breach of faith with the colonies. A Secretary of State writes, in 1769, a circular letter to the colonies, to aſſure them, That you will never raiſe a revenue by taxing. A few years after upon a negociation with the Eaſt-India Company, the three-penny tea-tax becomes not merely a quit-rent for the point of honour, but riſes to an actual revenue. Then you plead, that you did not break your word, as the revenue ariſing was not in your original intentions, but only caſual, from a regulation of trade. But what can you ſay now? The noble Lord boaſts, that he has put the queſtion upon the true ground, a demand for a ſubſtantial revenue; a demand, attended with threats of compulſion. What is this leſs than raiſing a revenue by a tax?

But in any caſe, let the noble Lord think what he will of his propoſition, why has he not, in ſo many weeks, given it ſome practicable ſhape? Why has he not offered ſome act of Parliament to give it effect? However, as he has omitted that, I ſhall take the propoſition without its objectionable parts, and propoſe an addreſs to the King to give it force; in which motion, I hope to meet with the ſupport of thoſe gentlemen who gave it countenance originally, when it came from the noble Lord. I ſhall give the whole ſubſtance of the propoſition; only leaving out in the addreſs to the King, any threats of the compulſion, which you meditate in reſerve. If you think that you have the right of taxing, I paſs it over in ſilence,—if you have the power, I do not—I cannot, take that away. Then make a free requiſition; and be contented to keep to yourſelves the ſatisfaction of thinking, that you have ſomething in reſerve, in caſe of non-compliance. Keep that *ſub ſilentio;* at leaſt till you find that it becomes neceſſary. I am not an advocate either for the right or the expediency of taxing the Americans, but the contrary. However as far as we go the ſame road of requiſitions, let us go together.

As what I have to offer will be founded upon requiſitions to the colonies, I will endeavour to anſwer an objection before hand, which I have heard in this Houſe. It is to the plan of *royal* requiſitions. This objection to the interference of the royal name, comes from a ſide of the Houſe, from which one ſhould leaſt have expected it. However if this be an objection, mine are not *royal* requiſitions. My motion originates from the Houſe of Commons, to deſire the King, as the executive magiſtrate, to put *their* plan into effect. If the power of making requiſitions to the colonies, is not in the King, my motion is to give the authority and ſanction of Parliament to this meaſure. It is ſo far from being my propoſition, to enable the crown to raiſe what ſupply it can from America, independent of Parliament, that my motion is the very firſt which has ever had in contemplation to lay a parliamentary controul upon that power; and to require that all anſwers from America ſhall be laid before this Houſe for the very purpoſe of controuling that power in the crown. I have ſo doubly guarded that point, that my motion is not even for the crown to demand a ſupply from America, but for ſervices to be performed in America; for the defence, ſecurity and protection of the colonies themſelves.

I would wiſh to ſtate to the Houſe the merits of this queſtion, of requiſitions to the colonies; and to ſee upon what principles it is founded; to reviſe and ſettle the accounts between Great-Britain and her colonies; and then, upon a foundation of diſtributive juſtice, to come to ſome ſettlement. We hear of nothing now, but the protection which we have given to them; of the immenſe expence incurred on their account.—We are told that they have done nothing for themſelves; that they pay no taxes; in ſhort, every thing is aſſerted about America to ſerve the preſent turn, without the leaſt regard to truth.—I would have theſe matters fairly ſifted out.

To begin with the late war. The Americans turned the ſucceſs of the war, at both ends of the line. General Monkton took Beauſejour in Nova Scotia with 1500 provincial troops, and about 200 regulars. Sir William Johnſon in the other part of America, changed the face of the war to ſucceſs, with a provincial army, which took Baron Deiſkau priſoner. But, Sir, the glories of the war, under the united Britiſh and American arms, are recent in every one's memory. Suffice it to decide this queſtion; that the Americans bore, even in our jndgment, more than their full proportion; that this Houſe did annually vote them an acknowledgment of their zeal and ſtrenuous efforts, and a compenſation for the exceſs of their zeal and expences, above their due proportion. They kept, one year with another, 25,000 men on foot, and loſt in the war the flower of their youth. How ſtrange muſt it appear to them to hear of nothing down to the year 1763 (March 14, 1763) but encomiums upon their *active zeal and ſtrenuous efforts*, and then, no longer after than the year 1764, in ſuch a trice of time, to ſee the tide turn, and from that hour to this, to hear it aſſerted that they were a burden upon the common cauſe; aſſerted even in that ſame Parliament, which had voted them compenſations for the liberality and exceſs of their ſervices.

Nor did they ſtint their ſervices to North-America: they followed the Britiſh arms out of their continent, to the Havanna and Martinique, after the compleat conqueſt of America. And ſo they had done in the preceding war, They were not grudging of their exertions—they were at the ſiege of Carthagena--yet what was Carthagena to them, but as members of the common cauſe, of the glory of this country!—In that war too, Sir, they took Louiſbourg from the French, ſingle-handed, without any European aſſiſtance; as mettled an enterprize as any in our hiſtory! an everlaſting memorial of the zeal, courage and perſeverance of the troops of New-England. The men themſelves dragged the cannon over a moraſs, which had always been thought impaſſable, where neither horſes nor oxen could go, and they carried the ſhot upon their backs. And what was their reward for this forward and ſpirited enterprize? for the reduction of this American Dunkirk? Their reward, Sir, you know very well; it was given up for a barrier to the Dutch. The only conqueſt in that war which you had to give up, which would have been an effectual barrier to them againſt the French power in America, tho' conquered by themſelves, was ſurrendered for a foreign barrier. As a ſubſtitute for this, you ſettle Halifax for a *place d'armes*, leaving the limits of the province of Nova-Scotia as a matter of conteſt with the French, which could not fail to prove, as it did, the cauſe of another war. Had you kept Louiſbourg inſtead of ſettling Halifax, the Americans may ſay, at leaſt, that there would not have been that pretext for imputing the late war to their account. It has been their forwardneſs in your cauſe, that made them the objects of the French reſentment. In the war of 1744, at your requiſition, they were the aggreſſors with the French in America. We know the orders given to Monſ. D'Anville, to deſtroy and lay all their ſea-port towns in aſhes; and we know the cauſe of that reſentment; it was to revenge their conqueſt of Louiſbourg.

Whenever Great-Britain has declared war, they have taken their part. They were engaged in King William's wars and Queen Ann's, even in their infancy. They conquered Acadia in the laſt century, for us; and we then gave it up. Again, in Queen Ann's war they conquered Nova-Scotia, which, from that time, has always belonged to Great-Britain. They have been engaged in more than one expedition to Canada, ever foremoſt to partake of honour and danger with the mother country.

Well, Sir, what have we done for them? Have we conquered the country for them from the Indians? Have we cleared it? Have we drained it? Have we made it habitable? What have we done for them? I believe preciſely nothing at all, but juſt keeping watch and ward over their trade, that they ſhould receive nothing but from ourſelves, and at our own price. I will not poſitively ſay, that we have ſpent nothing; though I don't recollect any ſuch article upon our journals; but I mean, not any material expence in ſetting them out as coloniſts. The royal military government of Nova-Scotia coſt, indeed, not a little ſum, above 500,000l. for its plantation, and its firſt years. Had your other colonies coſt any thing ſimilar, either in their out-ſet or ſupport, there would have been ſomething to ſay on that ſide; but inſtead of that, they have been left to themſelves for 100, or 150 years, upon the fortune and capital of private adventurers, to encounter every difficulty and danger. What towns have we built for them? What deſerts have we cleared? What country have we conquered for them from the Indians? Name the officers—name the troops—the expeditions—their dates. Where are they to be found? Not in the journals of this kingdom. They are no where to be found.

In all the wars which have been common to us and them, they have taken their full ſhare. But in all their own dangers, in all the difficulties belonging ſeparately to their ſituation, in all the Indian wars which did not immediately concern us, we left them to themſelves to ſtruggle their way through. For the whim of a Miniſter, you can beſtow half a million to build a town, and to plant a royal colony of Nova-Scotia; a greater ſum than you have beſtowed upon every other colony together, ſince their foundation.

And notwithſtanding all theſe, which are the real facts, now that they have ſtruggled thro' their difficulties, and begin to hold up their heads, and to ſhew that empire which promiſes to be the foremoſt in the world, we claim them and theirs, as implicitly belonging to us, without any conſideration of their own rights. We charge them with ingratitude, without the leaſt regard to truth, juſt as if this kingdom had for a century and a half attended to no other object; as if all our revenue, all our power, all our thought, had been beſtowed upon them, and all our national debt had been contracted in the Indian wars of America, totally forgetting the ſubordination in commerce and manufactures in which we have bound them, and for which, at leaſt, we owe them help towards their protection. [*Remainder in our next.*]

By Captain Robinſon, arrived here from London; and the Captains Holland, Watſon and Loring, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices.

GENOA, April 12.

IT is thought here that the King of Morocco hath requeſted peace with Spain, on account of ſome diſputes which have happened between him and the Algerines; and we are the more confirmed in this opinion, as they write from Marſeilles that there has already been a ſharp ſkirmiſh, at ſome diſtance from Oran, between the troops of the two nations.

LONDON.

May 9. A Council is ſummoned to meet to-morrow at St. James's after the Levee is over, on the laſt advices received from Boſton.

A Spaniſh ſquadron of men of war, under the command of a Commodore, was lately ſpoke with under full ſail, ſeven degrees to the eaſtward of the Madeiras, by the Captain of a veſſel arrived in the river on Saturday.

Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new conſtruction, ſo light as to be carried by a man on horſeback, and which carry balls from four to ſeven pounds weight, and 10,000 ſtands of arms, were ſhipped from the Tower in the courſe of the laſt week, for the uſe of the troops in America.

Fifty tons of ordnance ſtores is ordered to be got ready with all expedition to be ſhipped for the uſe of his Majeſty's forces at Boſton.

Orders are given for the men of war deſtined for the Newfoundland ſtation, to be conſiderably augmented to carry into execution an act of this ſeſſions, to prevent any veſſels from ſome of the North American provinces fiſhing on that coaſt, &c.

May 12. They write from Guernſey, that three French men of war, with upwards of 30 ſail of veſſels under convoy, paſſed by that iſland the 4th inſtant, about eight o'clock in the evening, and that they were not all out of ſight the next morning at day-break.

May 15. Nothing now prevents a rupture between this country and every branch of the Houſe of Bourbon, but the diſagreeement ſubſiſting in the French Royal family, and the unſettled, divided ſtate of the French Cabinet.

Accounts of an extremely diſagreeable and alarming nature, it is ſaid, have been received from more than one part of the Continent of Europe within theſe few days.

May 20. At five o'clock Mr. Burke brought up and preſented a Remonſtrance and Repreſentation from the Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, the main purport of which is directed againſt the propriety of taxing the American Colonies in the Britiſh Parliament. As ſoon as the Remonſtrance was read by the Clerk, Mr. Burke moved that the ſame be referred to a Committee, and Lord North moved an amendment. A debate now enſued, which continued till half after ſeven o'clock, when the queſtion being put on the amendment, the Houſe divided, Ayes 186, Noes 67.

Upon which a ſhort debate enſued, and the principal ſpeakers were, for the amendment, Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Jenkinſon, Mr. Aubrey, and Mr. T. Walpole; againſt it, Mr. Cruger, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Burke, Governor Johnſon, and Serjeant Adair.

Mr. Burke introduced the buſineſs in a ſhort and pathetic ſpeech, and was anſwered by Lord North in a very plauſible manner; to which Mr Cruger replied with much ſpirit and eloquence; and the debates, upon the whole, were very intereſting and entertaining.

The following was the amendment propoſed by Lord North on Monday laſt, on the repreſentation and remonſtrance from New-York, preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Burke.

As ſoon as the act of the 6th of George III. was called for, and a clauſe read, it was moved, after the word Remonſtrance to inſert, "In which the ſaid Aſſembly claim to themſelves rights derogatory to, and inconſiſtent with, the legiſlative authority of Parliament, as declared by the ſaid act."

On Saturday evening ſome diſpatches were received at Lord Dartmouth's office from General Gage, at Boſton, brought by a ſhip arrived at Briſtol from that place, after a quick paſſage, which were forwarded to his Majeſty.

Thurſday night an expreſs arrived with the news of the death of the Queen of Denmark, on the 11th inſtant, at Zell, of a fever, aged twenty-three years and ten months; ſhe was born the 22d of July 1751.

HOUSE of LORDS, May 19.

The Duke of Mancheſter preſented a paper intitled, A memorial from the Houſe of Aſſembly of New-York, and moved that the ſame might be read. A matter of order was now ſtarted, whether it would be regular to receive the ſaid memorial, as his Grace had not ſtated the contents, and declined to do ſo farther than reading the title and the prayer, deſiring the repeal of certain acts of Parliament, and praying redreſs. Lords Townſhend, Buckingham and Denbigh objected to it on ſeveral other grounds, particularly to the very title Memorial, which they contended was improper, and expreſſive of diſreſpect towards the Houſe, and a diſclaiming of its legiſlative authority. Lord Sandwich ſpoke fully to the regularity and mode of proceeding and moved an amendment, by adding after the word "Memorial," the contents whereof having not been opened. The Duke of Richmond differed as to the point of fact; for he inſiſted, that part at leaſt of the contents had been opened; and moved an amendment to the laſt amendment, by adding the concluding words of the Memorial, which had been read by the Duke of Mancheſter. This gave another turn to the Debate, and Lord Gower inſiſted, as his Grace had refuſed, though often preſſed to make known the contents, his Lordſhip moved another amendment to the queſtion ſo amended. The debate now took entirely another turn; and a warm debate aroſe about the manner of getting rid of the ſeveral amendments, and coming back to the main queſtion, that the ſaid Memorial be now read, in which the Lords Mansfield, Camden, Shelburne, Weymouth, Dudley, Dartmouth and Marchmont ſpoke. At length, after four hours and a half continual altercation, doubt and uncertainty, the queſtion was put on the motion, as amended by Lord Sandwich, which was carried in the negative without a diviſion; and the queſtion on the original motion, "that ſaid Memorial be now read," being put, there appeared Contents 19, Proxies 6-----25; Not Contents 60, Proxies 10-----70. So the Memorial was rejected by a majority of almoſt three to one.

Yeſterday a petition from the Proteſtant inhabitants of Quebec was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Sir George Saville. This occaſioned a warm debate, in which Sir George Saville, Sir William Meredith, Lord North, Mr. Fox, Mr. Adam Drummond, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Turner, Col. Barre and Mr. Burke were ſpeakers. At half after ten the queſtion (which during the courſe of the debate had been frequently called for) was put, when the Houſe divided; the numbers were, for the motion 86, againſt it 174.

May 23. It is ſaid that on Thurſday his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, and cloſe the preſent ſeſſion with a ſpeech from the Throne.

The want of corn is ſo great all over France, that the King has iſſued an edict, allowing to all veſſels, as well French as Foreigners, that ſhall arrive with foreign corn in any French ports, from the 15th inſtant to the firſt of Auguſt enſuing, a premium of 18 ſols for every quintal

of wheat, and 12 ſols for every quintal of rye, and all ſuch ſhips are to be exempt from paying any duty of freight, or any other ſort, in any French port during the above period. The above bounty to be immediately paid by the King's officers in the reſpective ports in that kingdom.

Intelligence is arrived from Paris, that the King diſpatched orders to all his ſea ports to be put in a ſtate of defence immediately. Similar orders have been given by the Court of Spain, which puzzles our moſt experienced politicians greatly, they not being able even to gueſs at the deſigns of thoſe powers.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 24.

Laſt Thurſday a joint addreſs of the Hon. the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes was tranſmitted to the Governor, on board the Fowey man of war, of which the following is a copy. It is ſaid his Excellency intends to take up his reſidence at Portſmouth, and that Lady Dunmore, and the reſt of his Lordſhip's family, will ſail tomorrow for England.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant, Governor General, and Commander in Chief of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The joint ADDRESS of the COUNCIL and HOUSE of BURGESSES.

MY LORD,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, have received your Lordſhip's anſwer to our joint addreſs, by which we repreſented to your Excellency how very inſecure we thought the public arms in the palace ſince your Lordſhip's removal from thence, and requeſted that your Lordſhip would be pleaſed to order them to be ſtored in the public magazine, judging this a repoſitory of much greater ſecurity.

You are pleaſed to tell us, that experience hath ſhewn the inſecurity of the magazine, and that as the palace hath hitherto been reſpected, you thought it improper to give any other orders that the arms belonging to the King, which have for ſo many years been lodged, may ſtill remain in the palace, and that they may, on no account, be touched without your expreſs permiſſion. Tho' theſe arms, my Lord, may be conſidered in ſome ſort, as belonging to his Majeſty, as the ſupreme head of this government, and that they are properly under your Lordſhip's direction, yet we humbly conceive that they were originally provided, and have been preſerved for the uſe of the country in caſes of emergency.

We would not wiſh to interfere with your Lordſhip's authority, of this diſpoſition we preſume our former addreſs afforded the ſtrongeſt teſtimony; but the reflection that theſe arms are ſo much expoſed, that they may eaſily be made the moſt improper and deſtructive uſe of, is, to us, extremely alarming.

The palace, my Lord, hath indeed been hitherto much reſpected, but not ſo much out of regard to the building as the reſidence of his Majeſty's repreſentative. Had your Lordſhip thought fit to remain there, we ſhould have had no apprehenſions of danger; but, conſidering theſe arms at preſent expoſed to your ſervants, and every rude invader, the ſecurity formerly derived from your Lordſhip's preſence cannot now be relied on.

In your Lordſhip's anſwer to an addreſs of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, you are pleaſed to ſay, that experience has demonſtrated to you that the city of Williamſburg is an improper place for the reſidence of our Governor, and give it as a reaſon for not returning the powder, according to your own voluntary promiſe made to the Houſe, that you could not attend to its preſervation, nor depend on its ſecurity, if returned to the magazine. We ſhould ſuppoſe, my Lord, that your Excellency's attention to the arms would be equally neceſſary for their ſecurity, as you know the palace ſtanding on the edge of the city, and we ſhould, for this reaſon, imagine it more likely to be rifled than the magazine in the midſt of it; beſides, ſhould it be thought neceſſary, a proper guard might be kept at the magazine, which we did not think ſo decent to propoſe for your Lordſhip's palace. Our apprehenſions, my Lord, have been not a little increaſed by conſidering the ſeveral depoſitions taken by order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes; we decline commenting upon them, but ſubmit to the world from whence the unhappy diſturbances in this colony took their riſe. We muſt, my Lord, once more entreat your Excellency to order the arms to be removed to the public magazine.

We cannot, my Lord, decline repreſenting to you, that the important buſineſs of this Aſſembly hath been much impeded by your Excellency's removal from the palace. This ſtep hath deprived us of the neceſſary and free acceſs to your Lordſhip, which we conceive the conſtitution entitles us to. There are ſeveral bills of the laſt importance to this country now ready to be preſented to your Excellency for your aſſent.

We have hitherto, my Lord, in hopes of preſerving that harmony which we wiſh ever to ſubſiſt between all the branches of our legiſlature, ſubmitted to the great inconvenience of ſending our members twelve miles to wait on your Excellency on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, to preſent our ſeveral addreſſes; but we think it would be highly improper, and too great a departure from the conſtitutional and accuſtomed mode of tranſacting the buſineſs of the Aſſembly, to meet your Excellency at any other place than the Capitol, to preſent ſuch bills as have there been agreed to by the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes. We muſt therefore beſeech your Excellency to return to us; and as the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires our preſence in our ſeveral counties, we hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to favour us with your ſpeedy and ultimate anſwer, that we may certainly know what to depend upon.

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

I HAVE already declared my intentions in regard to the arms at the palace, and I conceive the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes are interfering in a matter which does not belong to them. I ſhould be glad to be informed who they deſign by the terms rude invaders which they have made uſe of.

The diſorders in Williamſburg, and other parts of the country, drove me to the neceſſity of changing my place of reſidence, and if any inconvenience has ariſen to the Aſſembly on that account I am not chargeable with it, but they have not been deprived of any neceſſary nor free acceſs to me. The conſtitution veſts me with an undoubted power to call the Aſſembly for the buſineſs of, to any place in, the colony, exigency may require.

Not having been made acquainted with the whole proceedings of the Aſſembly, I know of no bills of importance, which, if I were inclined to riſk my perſon again among the people, the Aſſembly have to preſent to me, nor whether they be ſuch as I could aſſent to.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

Wedneſday laſt General Wooſter, with 7 companies of his regiment, and Col. Waterbury, with his regiment compleat, both conſiſting of about 1800 men, arrived here from Connecticut; they appear to be a healthy, hearty body of men, and are now encamped about two miles out of town.

Since our laſt, nine tranſports with troops, of the ſecond embarkation from Cork, have arrived at Sandy-Hook, and agreeable to orders there received, ſailed laſt Friday for Boſton, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Nautilus.

The regiments on board the tranſports are the 22d, 40th, 44th and 45th.

On the 27th ult. departed this life, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Eſq; at Claremont, in the Manor of Livingſton, in the 88th year of his age, after a ſhort illneſs, attended with little pain. If ſteady virtue, unſullied honour, the higheſt ſenſe of religion, and the warmeſt attachment to his country, merit eſteem—his memory commands reſpect.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

IN ASSEMBLY, June 30, 1775.

The Houſe taking into conſideration, that many of the good people of this Province are conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, do hereby earneſtly recommend to the Aſſociators for the defence of their country, and others, that they bear a tender and brotherly regard towards this claſs of their fellow-ſubjects and countrymen; and to theſe conſcientious people it is alſo recommended, that they chearfully aſſiſt in proportion to their abilities, ſuch perſons as cannot ſpend both time and ſubſtance in the ſervice of their country without great injury to themſelves and families.

Reſolved, That the ſum of twenty pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable ſalt-petre, that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to the undermentioned Committee, within the ſpace of three months from this time; and that the ſum of fifteen pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable ſalt petre, that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to ſaid Committee within three months next following, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity.

COMMITTEE.

John Dickinſon, Michael Swoope, William Thompſon, George Gray, John Montgomery, Thomas Willing, Henry Wynkoop, Edward Biddle, Benjamin Franklin, Anthony Wayne, William Edmonds, Daniel Roberdeau, Benjamin Bartholomew, Bernard Dougherty, John Cadwallader, George Roſs, Samuel Hunter, Andrew Allen, Owen Biddle, Francis Johnſton, Richard Reily, Samuel Morris, jun. *Robert Morris, Thomas Wharton*, jun. *Robert White.*

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Aſſembly.

On Friday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province adjourned to Monday the 18th of September next, after paſſing the following Acts, viz.

An Act to amend an Act, entituled, a Supplement to the Act, entituled, "An Act appointing Wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

An Act for confirming the eſtate of Daniel Andrew in and to certain lands in Amity townſhip, in the county of Berks.

An Act for confirming the eſtate of the Heirs and Repreſentatives of John Taylor, late of the county of Cheſter, Practitioner in Phyſic, deceaſed, in a certain tract of land in the townſhip of Bradford, in the ſaid county.

Extract of a Letter from an American Gentleman at Paris, dated May 2, 1775, to his Friend in Philadelphia.

"I find the French are extreamly attentive to our American politics, and to a man ſtrongly in favour of us. Whether moſtly from ill-will to Britain, or friendſhip to the Colonies, may be matter of doubt; but they profeſs it to be upon a principle of humanity, and a regard to the natural rights of mankind. They ſay that the Americans will be either revered or deteſted by all Europe, according to their conduct at the approaching criſis; they will have no middle character; for in proportion as their virtue and perſeverance will render them a glorious, their tame ſubmiſſion will make them a deſpicable people."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 10.

"Before you receive this, you will probably have determined the fate of both parts of the Britiſh empire in that venerable Aſſembly the Continental Congreſs. We have no fears for you, but the infatuation of the Miniſtry here gives us as much to apprehend as ever. It is ſtill the full perſuaſion of all the Courtiers (and I almoſt think of the greateſt part of the nation) that notwithſtanding all your ſeeming firmneſs and hoſtile preparations, you will ſubmit to any thing rather than contend with us. A very ſhort time will now determine that matter; for there is no appearance of any relaxation here. We wait for the great event with the moſt anxious and diſtreſſing impatience."

We hear that three ancient and infirm perſons, inhabitants of Charleſtown, are miſſing ſince the burning of that fine town by the Britiſh ſavages.

The Grace, Capt. M'Cauſland, from this Port, is arrived at Dover.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *July 3*, 1775.

The Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia having undertaken to erect a Salt-Petre Manufactory, and having appointed Meſſieurs *Owen Biddle, George Clymer, John Allen, James Meaſe, Lambert Cadwallader*, and Doctor *Benjamin Ruſh*, to ſuperintend the ſame; they do earneſtly requeſt the Inhabitants of the Province in general, and of this City and Liberties in particular, to furniſh them with all ſuch Materials and Aſſiſtance as they may require, to enable them to carry the ſaid important and neceſſary Manufactory into Execution, with as much Expedition as poſſible,

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN BENEZET, Aſſiſtant Secretary.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, jun. in Front-ſtreet, *and by the other Printers in Philadelphia, alſo by Mr.* HUGH GAINE, *in New-York, and by Mr.* ROBERT WELLS, *in Charleſtown, South-Carolina,*

A SERMON, on the preſent Situation of American Affairs, preached in Chriſt-Church, June 23, 1775, at the Requeſt of the OFFICERS of the Third Battalion of the City of Philadelphia and Diſtrict of Southwark. By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the College in that City. Price 9*d.* the ſingle Sermon, *Six Shillings* by the Dozen, or *Six Dollars* by the Hundred, for ſuch Perſons as may deſire to diſtribute them among the Military Aſſociators.

To be SOLD, THIS DAY, at Twelve o' Clock, At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,

850 COW and OX HIDES,

IN LOTS OF 30 HIDES each.

STRAYED away from the Commons of this City, A BLACK COW, with a white Face and two white Feet, her Horns remarkably ſtraight, and a Scar on one of her Teats. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow and will bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

July 3, 1775. § ANDREW ALLEN.

On Wedneſday, July 5th, will be publiſhed,

Embelliſhed with a correct Draught of the Harbour and City of Boſton and Parts adjacent, neatly engraved on Copper-plate,

NUMBER SIX of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, or AMERICAN MONTHLY MUSEUM, for June 1775; containing a great Variety of original Pieces, both intereſting and entertaining; with which is republiſhed, with Additions and Reviſals, the Proceſs of making Salt-Petre. Price *Thirteen Shillings* per Year, Pennſylvania Currency, including the Supplement. *Philadelphia*, printed and ſold by ROBERT AITKEN, Printer and Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Front-ſtreet.

In our next will be given an exact Plan of the City of Boſton on a large Scale, which we hope to be able to accompany with a Plan of the American Camp.

N. B. As the Publiſher of the Pennſylvania Magazine declined, from Motives of Politeneſs, the cuſtomary Acceptance of one Half the Year's Subſcription-money at the Commencement of this Work, he now, on Account of the great Expence he has been at, is obliged to call on the Subſcribers for that Favour.

*** *The Magazine will be regularly publiſhed the firſt Wedneſday of every Month, as uſual. Price One Shilling each.* 1 w.

SERVANTS.

JUST ARRIVED, in the Snow Charlotte, William Gaffaey, from Waterford, now lying off the Drawbridge, a Number of likely young Men and Women SERVANTS; among the Men are a Variety of Tradeſmen. Their Times are to be diſpoſed of by

JOSHUA FISHER, and SONS,

Or the MASTER on board.

JUST ARRIVED, in the Brig DOLPHIN, JOHN RANDAL, Maſter, from LONDON, a Number of healthy SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, For *four* Years; ſuch as bricklayers, butchers, ſilk, woollen and linen weavers, houſe carpenters and joiners, wheel and millwrights, pit-ſawyers, white and black-ſmith, watch-makers, watch-chain and watch-ſpring makers, farriers, taylors, buckle-makers, gardeners, rope-makers, bakers, comb-makers, glaſe-blowers, lath-renders, breeches-makers, grooms, farmers and labourers. WOMEN, mantua-makers, cooks, dairy and houſe maids, &c. &c. &c.

*** Apply to JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-ſtreet, or ſaid Captain on board off Market-ſtreet wharff. *June 30.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 14th day of July inſtant, at the houſe of John Fritz, in Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, preciſely at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, A certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the north ſide of Quarry-ſtreet, between Moravian-alley and Third-ſtreet, and Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in front about 18 feet, and in depth about 79 feet 3 inches; bounded by ground of Matthias Londeburgher, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 36*s.* ſterling, per annum; late the eſtate of Martin Weiſs; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 14th day of July inſtant, at 6 o' clock in the evening, on the premiſes, Two contiguous two ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third, and Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, in this city, containing in front each about 16 feet, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Joſeph Morris, and others. *Alſo* a certain other meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Cedar and Shippen-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front about 20 feet, and in depth about 164 feet; bounded by ground of Samuel Morris, and others; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

GARDEN-SEEDS, warranted freſh and good, in large or ſmall Aſſortments, are ſold at the loweſt Prices, by JAMES TRUMAN, in Elbow-Lane, near the Harp and Crown Tavern. On the ſhorteſt Notice, orders for Exportation will be fulfilled by ſaid TRUMAN, for

¶ HANNAH DUBRE.

N. B. A ſmall Quantity of Colly-flower Seeds had as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A STRONG healthy NEGROE MAN, 21 Years of Age, this Country born, who has been bred to Farming, and underſtands it well in all its Branches. Enquire of JOHN SWIFT, of Benſalem Townſhip, in Bucks County.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 2d of this inſtant July, a ſervant lad, named *William Ogleby*, he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 17 years old, of a fair complexion, and has ſtraight brown hair; had on, when he went away, a waiſtcoat without ſleeves, of a browniſh cloth, a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, ſtriped holland trowſers, calf-ſkin pumps, with Pinchbeck buckles, and a good felt hat; but it is ſuppoſed he will change his clothes, as he has others with him. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Six Dollars reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ 5 w. ISAAC KNIGHT.

NEW-YORK, *June 22*, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a German ſervant man, named *John Hendrick Reeſe*, he ſpeaks bad Engliſh, is about 5 feet high, and has ſtraight black hair; had on and took with him a long blue coat, ſtriped cotton jacket, two pair of ſtriped trowſers, two Engliſh hats, one new and the other about half wore, five check ſhirts, and two white ditto; new ſhoes, with plain plated buckles, and a pair of nankeen breeches. It is ſuppoſed he is gone off with a woman who has a huſband in Penſacola; her name is *Mary Arnold*, but goes by the name of *Mary Newbergh*; they will perhaps paſs for man and wife; ſhe is a tall woman, about 24 years of age, and likely built. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, if taken up in this province, and if out of the ſame, Ten Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

CHRISTIAN VAN PHULL, Baker, in Partition-ſtreet.

*** The above ſervant is a Baker by trade. ¶

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kingſeſs townſhip, an indented ſervant man, named *Matthias Abel*, by trade a Shoemaker, dark complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 3 inches high; had on, when he went away, a caſtor hat, half-worn, a new light coloured nap jacket, double breaſted, black ſpotted ſwanſkin under jacket, light coloured cloth breeches, a pair of blue and white mixed worſted hoſe, a pair of black-ran neats-leather pumps, and white metal buckles; he is given to liquor, and will forge a paſs. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ PHILIP ROTMAN.

STRAYED away, on the 8th of May laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, at the upper End of Front-ſtreet, a ſmall black COW, ſome white on her Belly and Alder, with black Teats, and ſome white at the End of her Tail. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and brings her home, or ſecures her, ſo as the Owner may have her again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, paid by

¶ ANDREW ZIEGLER, Tanner.

WAS taken up full of Water, below Marcus-Hook, in the River Delaware, on the 24th of May laſt, A large LONG-BOAT. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ISAAC LAWRENCE, and DANIEL FREITH. ¶

Continental Association, inimical to the Britiſh Conſtitution, and unfriendly to the Liberties of America.

4. That this Committee do approve of the Rules recommended by the Provincial Congreſs, for the good Government of the new raiſed Militia, and deſire that the reſpective military Officers in this County will conduct themſelves conſiſtent therewith.

5. That this Committee do approve of the Recommendation of the Provincial Congreſs, to raiſe the Sum of 10,000l. for the Uſe of the Province at this moſt critical and important Moment, recommending it to the good People of this County chearfully to contribute their Apportionment of the ſame; and as the Provincial Congreſs have ordered the ſaid Money to be diſpoſed of by the reſpective County Committees, in ſuch Manner as they in their Diſcretion ſhall think moſt proper, this Committee doth, in Conſequence thereof, moſt ſolemnly aſſure their Conſtituents, that whatever Money may be lodged in their Hands, or in the Hands of their Collector, ſhall be faithfully diſpoſed of according as they may think moſt beneficial for the Service of the County, and Purpoſes intended by the Provincial Congreſs; and that, whenever the Public ſhall deſire it, they will chearfully render a true and proper Account of their Proceedings and Diſburſements, that every Member of the Community may know that his Contribution has not been embezzelled or waſted. *Signed by Order of the Committee*,

PETER TALLMAN, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June* 29, 1775.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons through a miſapprehenſion of the reſolves which have been entered into by the Provincial Convention relative to the killing of ſheep, have purchaſed Ram Lamb in the market of this city, contrary to the intent and meaning of ſaid reſolve; the Committee, in order to prevent ſuch miſtakes in future, requeſt the public will take notice that, agreeable to the purport of the reſolve aforeſaid, *no ſheep of what denomination ſoever, may be killed or purchaſed under four years of age*; and that the names of all perſons who ſhall, after this, be diſcovered to act in oppoſition to ſaid reſolve, will be publiſhed forthwith to the world.

Ordered, That notice be given in the public papers to all maſters of veſſels which may arrive in this port, that the Committee of Inſpection will meet every day at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, to receive a report of their reſpective cargoes. And it is expected that no Captain will fail to attend the Committee the firſt noon after his arrival: And, that owners of veſſels and conſignees will direct their Captains accordingly.

Ordered, That the following report of the Diſtrict Committee, No. 2. concerning the ſhip Chriſtopher, Captain Edwards, from Gibraltar, be made public, viz.

"We the Diſtrict Committee, No. 2. appointed to attend the diſcharging a cargo of ſalt, from on board the ſhip Chriſtopher, do report to the General Committee, that we have attended ſaid duty with care; and that we are fully ſatisfied that no Britiſh goods were imported in ſaid ſhip, nor the Aſſociation of the Congreſs in any wiſe violated." *Extracts from the Minutes.*

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the townſhip of Rygate, on Connecticut river, to his father in New-Jerſey, dated June 10, 1775.

"The Indian and Canadian war is all vaniſhed. We have had poſitive accounts from many of the Indian tribes, who are certainly applied to by Governor Carleton to diſtreſs the ſettlements, but they ſay they have received no offence from the people, ſo will not make war with them. The French ſay it is a war of our own raiſing, and they will have no part in it."

Extract of a letter from a Gentlemen at Stockbridge (Maſſachuſetts-Bay) to a Gentleman in the Congreſs, dated June 22.

"A firm foundation now turns up to view, for the influence of the Stockbridge Indians among the SIX NATIONS, and matters ſtand well with the Canadian Indians. If I had time, I would relate to you every particular of what befel the meſſengers of our Indians to the Six Nations, and the Canadian Indians. To be ſhort, they were taken and bound by the Regulars, and carried into Montreal, where, by a court martial, they were condemned to be hanged, for a ſlight ſuſpicion that they were ſent to engage the Indians to fall upon the Regulars. This event turned much to our advantage, and has fully fixed the minds of the Indians there againſt the Regulars. High threatening words paſſed between the General and the Indian Sachems, who were raiſed far and near on the occaſion, and a wonderful ſpirit of benevolence appeared towards the young men that were taken by the Indians there. They told them, in the ſtrongeſt terms, *That they would take their place, they would die for them.* The whole ſtory is very affecting. The Indian Sachems told the General, *You have offered us money to fight for you, but we would not take it, as we would have nothing to do with your quarrel, but now we ſhall know who are our enemies. If you think it beſt for you to hang theſe our brothers, that came a great way to ſee us, do it, but remember we ſhall not forget it.* Upon theſe threatenings they thought it beſt to let the priſoners go, who got away with ſome difficulty. The Canadian Indians farther told our Indians, *That if they did fight at all, they would* fight againſt *the* Regulars, *for they did not like them.*"

A LETTER to Major General DAVID WOOSTER, Eſq; at Greenwich.

SIR, *Fairfield, June* 25, 1775, 12 *o'clock.*

Captain Jonathan Maltre, *who went expreſs from here laſt Sabbath, has this day returned from Watertown, which place he left laſt Thurſday at* 4 *o'clock in the afternoon, and the intelligence brought by him being ſo direct, I thought it my duty to forward it to you, which is as follows: viz.*

Copy of a letter from Mr. Iſaac Lathrop, *one of the Provincial Congreſs at Watertown.*

Watertown, June 22, 1775.

BEFORE this reaches you, you will doubtleſs hear of the engagement of laſt Saturday, between our troops and thoſe of the army at Boſton, but leaſt you ſhould not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at preſent be obtained:—Laſt Friday evening, a detachment from the camp at Cambridge marched to Charleſtown, and there took poſſeſſion of Breed's-Hill, about half a mile from the ferry; their intrenching tools not coming up in ſeaſon, it was 12 o'clock before they began their works; as ſoon as daylight appeared, they were diſcovered from Boſton, when the men of war at the Ferry, the battery from Cop's-Hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a continual cannonading and bombarding, which fortunately did but little execution, although our entrenchments were very far from being compleated; this continued till about 2 o'clock, when a large army of between four and five thouſand (as we ſince hear from Boſton) under the command of General HOWE, landed on the back of the Hill, and marched up with great ſeeming reſolution towards our lines: Our men reſerved their fire till the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement enſued; the fire from our lines was ſo exceſſive heavy, and made ſuch a terrible ſlaughter, as obliged the enemy twice to give way, although many of their officers ſtood in the rear with their ſwords pointed at their backs ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour with ſuch execution as is ſcarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, marched up and forced their way over the ramparts, with fixed bayonets, cutlaſſes and hand grenades, which obliged our little brave army, conſiſting only of about fifteen hundred men at moſt, to retreat.

The town of Charleſtown was fired in various parts during the action, and is now conſumed to a wretched heap of rubbiſh. I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and ſmall arms, the conflagration of Charleſtown, the waggons and horſe-litters with the wounded men coming to the hoſpital in this town, and the ſtreaming of expreſſes to and fro, exhibited ſuch an awful ſcene, as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy Doctor WARREN was killed, ſtripped, and buried within the intrenchment. Our numbers killed are not yet known, but by the beſt account I can obtain it will not much exceed fifty, and the wounded ſhort of one hundred. Several credible perſons have ſince made their eſcape out of Boſton, ſome of whom I well know. The lateſt out ſays, that upwards of fourteen hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded, with eighty-four officers, and twenty-eight of our men were made priſoners, and the enemy had buried forty-one of our dead. All agree that the loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded, is more than one thouſand. General Howe ſays, you may talk of your Mindens, Fontenoys, &c. but he never ſaw, nor heard of ſuch a carnage in ſo ſhort a time. All the Surgeons in the army, with what they could get in Boſton, were not ſufficient to dreſs the wounded. Although they were twenty-four hours night and day in removing them from Charleſtown, with the aſſiſtance of many of the inhabitants of Boſton, whom they preſſed into the ſervice, many died in the ſtreets on their way to the Hoſpital.

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. conſumed in the fire at Charleſtown. I have employed Mr. Samuel Penfield to go with this; if you think it proper to forward this account to New-York, he will be ready to ſerve you. You will excuſe my ſending it open, as I think it is beſt for every one to know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God in his providence ſeems to appear for us. Mr. Penfield will alſo hand you a paper from Cambridge, which contains ſome particulars.

I am, in the utmoſt haſte, Sir,
Your friend and humble Servant,
THADDEUS BURR.

"A letter dated in Roxbury, June 22, gives much the ſame accounts of the action of the 17th, that we have in the above account, and that by the returns it appears that our loſs was 58 killed and miſſing, and about 90 wounded, and that the killed and wounded of the Regulars were 990, among whom were 70 officers, including the Majors Pitcairn and Sheriff, and one general officer.

"Laſt night ſome of our Indians killed three of their guards, and took a watch and thirty dollars. Yeſterday our advanced party at Dorcheſter fired into a boat that was ſounding, and killed four, on which they went off. Capt. Coit had ten of his men wounded, two dangerouſly. We are fortifying here, and hope to give them a warm reception when they come out—we expect another viſit on the arrival of the forces which they daily expect. Col. W. of Saybrooke ſays, that at the time our people left the ground we had much the better of the enemy, and only retired for want of powder."

Cheſter County, June 29, 1775.

AT a meeting of ſeveral Officers of ſeveral companies of the Militia in the county of Cheſter, it was unanimouſly agreed, for the better regulation of the military order of the ſaid county, to have a general meeting of all the Officers of the ſeveral companies, to be held at the houſe of Richard Cheney, innkeeper, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, on the 21ſt day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. which will be the day immediately after the *Continental Faſt*; then and there to divide this county into the moſt proper and convenient diſtricts, in order to form our ſeveral battalions, and chooſe our Field Officers. The Gentlemen Officers are therefore hereby earneſtly requeſted to attend then for the aboveſaid purpoſes.

York-Town, June 9, 1775.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, on the 21ſt day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold, at the houſe of Caſper Runecker, in the town of Hanover, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Manheim townſhip, York county, containing 230 acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands of Frederick Gelwix, Nicholas Fiſher, and others, with a good dwelling and convenient out-houſes thereon erected; the ſoil is exceeding rich and well watered, a large quantity of meadow made and more may be made thereon; being ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of George Weiſe.

And on the 22d of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold, at the dwelling-houſe of Henry Herglerote, in Heidlebergh townſhip, York county, a certain meſſuage, plantation, improvement and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Will, Martin Miller, and others, containing 200 acres; there is a fine ſtream of water, on which a mill was formerly erected, but is now out of repair; the ſoil very rich and plenty of good meadow ground; ſeized in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Henry Herglerote.

¶ CHARLES LUKEN, Sheriff.

THIS is to give Notice to the Creditors of *Andrew Lock*, and *Thomas Dunwiddie*, Priſoners, confined for Debt in the Goal of Salem, that they be and appear before ROBERT JOHNSON, and JOHN HOLME, Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for ſaid County, at the Court-Houſe in Salem, on the 19th Day of July next, to ſhew Cauſe, why the ſaid Debtors ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the General Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors." *June* 16, 1775. ¶ 4 W.

Cheſter, June 13, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 5th day of this inſtant, *Thomas Young*, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 19 or 20 years of age, and ſays he is a ſervant to John M'Farlan, near Middletown, in Lancaſter county. Likewiſe a Negroe man, on the 12th day, ſays he belongs to Thomas Irwing, in Somerſet county, Maryland, about 20 years of age. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in 4 weeks from this date, or they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by JOEL WILLIS, Goaler. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and now ſelling by
ROBERT BELL,
Printer and Bookſeller, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet (*in one Volume Folio, Price Four Dollars*)

SWAN's BRITISH ARCHITECT:
OR THE
BUILDERS TREASURY
OF
STAIR-CASES.

Illuſtrated with upwards of ONE HUNDRED DESIGNS AND EXAMPLES, curiouſly engraved on SIXTY FOLIO COPPER-PLATES, by JOHN NORMAN, ARCHITECT ENGRAVER.

MEMORANDUM.

THE ARTISTS, and all others who wiſh to ſee uſeful and ornamental ARCHITECTURE flouriſh in AMERICA, are requeſted to look at the WORK.---- SUBSCRIBERS may have their BOOKS immediately, by applying at ſaid BELL's, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1775.

BROKE out or STOLEN, out of *Tinicum Iſland*, On WEDNESDAY Night laſt,

Two HORSES and a MARE,

THE Mare is quite or near 15 hands high, about 8 years old, extremely handſome, of a light dun colour, with white feet, a ſwitch tail, a ſmall beautiful Turkiſh head, a moſt remarkable trotter; one of the Horſes is 5 years old, of a dark cheſtnut, had a docked tail grown a little long, his mane hoged, is 15 hands high or near it; the other Horſe is 10 years old, 15 hands high or near it, has a nag tail. Whoever will bring the two Horſes and Mare to ABRAHAM KINSEY, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS reward, or for any one of them FORTY SHILLINGS, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief on Conviction.

TO BE SOLD, BY
BAYNTON and MORGAN,

A FEW Hogſheads of beſt MUSCOVADO SUGARS.
Choice LISBON WINE, in Quarter-caſks.
COFFEE, in Tierces and Bags.
GENEVA, in Caſes.
BRANDY, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks.
Fifty Groſs of PLAYING CARDS.
Womens Stuff SHOES, at 5s. 6d. and 8s. a Pair.
A ſmall Quantity of JAMAICA SPIRIT, of Five Years, Ten Years, and Fifteen Years old.
Excellent PORT WINE, by the Dozen.
And all Kinds of GROCERIES.

They put up Sea Stores of every Kind at the ſhorteſt Notice, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms. *Tbeſe.*

Baltimore, March 17, 1775.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
The following LOTS and TRACTS of LAND, in the province of Pennſylvania, viz.

A TRACT containing 6000 acres of very valuable land, lying on the waters of Chiliſquaque in the Fork of Suſquehanna about 12 miles from Sunbury (formerly Fort Auguſta) the county town of Northumberland; which, from its favourable ſituation at the junction of the two branches of that river, bids fair to become the greateſt commercial inland town in Pennſylvania. The quality of ſaid tract of land is excellent---furpaſſed by few of equal extent in the new purchaſe, being a rich deep mould on a lime ſtone bottom. It abounds in fine meadow grounds, the whole tract being exceedingly well watered, by a variety of ſprings, beſides the different branches of Chiliſquaque Creek, on one of which (near the centre of the tract) is a very good mill ſeat. The ſituation is in many reſpects favourable, in an extenſive valley of good land, capable of making a great ſettlement around it, and very convenient for bringing the produce to market, at a trifling expence, by the navigation of Suſquehanna, being only five or ſix miles diſtant from the Eaſt, and ſeven or eight miles from the Weſt Branch of that river; to the latter, there is a good waggon road already opened. The whole of this tract has been accurately ſurveyed, and divided in the moſt commodious manner into twenty-one different plantations, ſo as to accommodate each with a proportion of meadow ground and water. A plan thereof may be ſeen by any perſons deſirous of viewing the lands, by applying to Samuel Hunter Eſq; at Sunbury, who is authoriſed to agree with any perſons inclined to purchaſe; or by applying to the ſubſcriber. Notwithſtanding the diviſion of this tract into different plantations, the owner has no objection to ſell it altogether, if more agreeable to any ſociety or company of purchaſers.

A plantation containing 276 acres of uncultivated land, adjoining to lands of Samuel Martin, on Brightfield's Creek, about two miles from the mouth which empties into Juniata, about five miles from the mouth of that fine navigable ſtream. At leaſt 30 or 40 acres of meadow may be made on this place, which is watered through the whole extent by the aforementioned creek, on which a ſaw mill might be erected, to great advantage, as the hills around abound in pine timber.---Its convenient ſituation to the navigation of Juniata and Suſquehanna, renders it very valuable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. FREDERICK WATTS, near the mouth of Juniata, or to the ſubſcriber.

A plantation containing 185¾ acres of land, lying on Tuſſey's Run, about four miles from Bedford, on which there is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, and about 25 acres of cleared land.

Alſo ſeveral very valuable improved lots, adjoining the town of Bedford, on one of which, at the weſt end of the town, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, a barn, and a ſtill-houſe, built over a fine ſpring.

For terms of ſaid lots and lands, near Bedford, apply to GEORGE WOODS, or ROBERT GALBRAITH, Eſquires, in Bedford, or to the proprietor, in Baltimore, Maryland.

6 W. SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

Thornbury, Cheſter County, Firſt-Month 27, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from John Hill's, at the Sign of the Three Tons, in Middletown, in the county aforeſaid, on the evening of the 24th inſtant, a light bay GELDING, 3 years old laſt June, near 14 hands high, paces and trots, narrow breaſt, and ſomewhat gooſe rumpt, black mane and tail, his mane long and lays on the off ſide, a ſtar in his forehead, one of his hind hoofs ſomewhat whitiſh, a ſhort tail, lightiſh coloured under his belly, breaſt and thighs, ſhod before with old ſhoes, a half-worn hunting ſaddle, with a ſmall patch on the pummel, blue pluſh houſings almoſt new, and a ſnaffle bridle, with the bitts newly ſewed in with a thong. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, ſaddle and bridle, and ſecures the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horſe, ſaddle, &c. only, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE BRINTON. ¶ 12 w.

N. B. The thief is ſuppoſed to have gone towards New-York, and it is thought has been ſeen at Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately,

THE NOTED and well-accuſtomed TAVERN, in Cheſter-town, Maryland, late the property of GEORGE EAYBURN, deceaſed. The ſaid premiſes are greatly improved, and further encouragement will be given to any perſon applying, who will ſtudy to recommend the houſe to the Public. For terms, apply to JOSEPH COUDON, in ſaid town. ¶ 7 ſ 6

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.